

REMARKS

Reconsideration is requested.

Claims 3 and 6-7 have been canceled, without prejudice. Claims 8-10 have been added, based on the unamended claim 1. The details of claim 3 have been added to claim 1, without prejudice. Claims 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8-10 are pending.

The presently claimed invention provides a process of producing conductive polythiophenes without requiring a separate reactions to produce a neutral polymer which then must be reacted to produce a conducting polymer, as is described in the cited art.

The Examiner will appreciate that poly(3,4-ethylenethiophene) (PEDOT), for example, prepared by organometallic dehalogenation polycondensation does not have electrical properties. The polymer prepared by such a process is a dedoped (insulated) polymer.

Production of electrical properties of conjugated polymers, such as polythiophene, polypyrrole and etc, by a doping/dedoping process have been one of the most important issues in the conducting polymer areas. For this reason, the doping process emerged as a key factor for preparing conducting polymers. In fact, the chemical preparation of polythiophene, such as PEDOT, from monomer thiophene by oxidation methods received special attention as a conducting polymer.

The polymer of the presently claimed invention however does not require a subsequent doping reaction since the polymer is doped by oxidant during the process of polymerization.

The Section 103 rejection of claims 1-7 over Chem Abstracts 136:200547 or 135:107664 is traversed. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are requested in view of the following distinguishing remarks.

The cited art describes a method of preparing polymer from 2,5-dihalo-3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene with Ni-catalyzed condensation. In the present specification, the Applicants have described several preparation methods for the preparation of PEDOT, as well as the Ni-catalyzed method of the cited art beginning at page 4, line 5 of the specification wherein Applicants' claimed invention is compared with that of Ni-catalyzed condensation methods.

Specifically, the present specification describes as how PEDOT prepared by Ni-catalyzed condensation (Chem Abstracts 136: 200547 or 135: 107664) does not have electrical properties and that only a neutral (dedoped) polymer is produced. The method of the cited art requires therefore a subsequent chemical reaction to produce a conductive polymer.

It would not have been obvious from the cited art to have made the presently claimed process. Withdrawal of the Section 103 rejection is requested.

The Section 112, second paragraph, rejection of claims 6 and 7 is moot in view of the above.

The specification has been amended to correct an inadvertent typographical error. No new matter has been added.

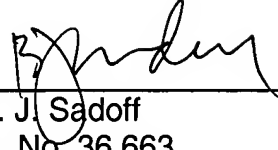
The claims are submitted to be in condition for allowance and a Notice to that effect is requested.

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Respectfully submitted,

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